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Rhode Island Current Conditions Index -- November 2018

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CURRENT CONDITIONS INDEX

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While the performance of Rhode Island's economy in the fourth quarter of 2018 began in a manner that I described last month as awful, we appear to have gotten somewhat of a reprieve in November. Individual indicator performances last month were among the worst in a very long time. Not so, this month. The November Current Conditions Index rose from its contraction value of 42 last month to 58 in November, returning to the expansion range. However, the CCI has remained noticeably weaker since its most recent high of 92 in May. Evidence of this is not very difficult to find, as it is evident in an increasing number of economic indicators. Payroll employment, the number of jobs in Rhode Island, experienced its recent peak in July. Our state's **Labor Force** reached its peak in August, so recent monthly improvements in our state's **Unemployment Rate** have occurred for the wrong reasons. A worry: Is our **Labor Force** on the verge of resuming its VERY long-term secular decline (i.e., train wreck trend)? The employment rate, the percentage of our working-age population that is employed has been stuck at 62.3 percent since August, remaining well below its prior high of 65.4 percent from all the way back to 2007! The labor force participation rate, the percentage of the working-age population in the **Labor Force**, has declined for the most recent three months. While both have fared better in 2018 than prior years and remain well below their 2007 highs, their earlier-gains appear to be eroding.

CCI Indicators - % Change	
Government Employment	-0.3
US Consumer Sentiment	-6.4
Single-Unit Permits	-2.3
Retail Sales	8.3 Y
Employment Services Jobs	2.6 Y
Priv. Serv-Prod Employment	1.5 Y
Total Manufacturing Hours	-0.1
Manufacturing Wage	-3.8
Labor Force	0.9 Y
Benefit Exhaustions	-19.2 Y
New Claims	-2.2 Y
Unemployment Rate (change)	-0.7 Y
Y = Improved Value	

In spite of all of this, for now at least, any debate concerning whether Rhode Island has slipped into a recession can be dismissed. Since we are **FILO**, however, continually monitoring our state's economic condition is a necessity.

Not surprisingly, the CCI failed to exceed its year-earlier value yet again this month, the ninth time in 2018. The good news, believe it or not, is that two of the five leading indicators contained in the CCI managed to improve in November, a distinct improvement from 0 last month. So, Rhode Island continues to experience the end of its 2017 "sugar high." Each month, we face comps that are increasingly difficult to beat.

At least we can say that since the recent May high, the CCI has not gone straight down, and we did manage to pull ourselves up from a very weak October value. A distinct possibility is that since

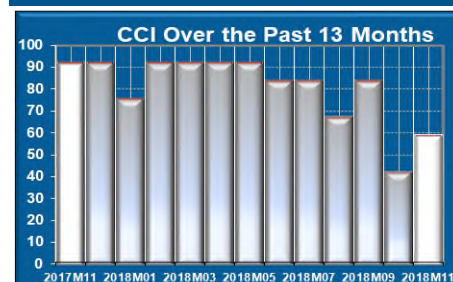
historically, labor market values for October through December are very often altered through rebenchmarking, recent weakness is largely a statistical illusion. Trust me when I say this would not be the first time this happened.

For November, seven of the CCI indicators improved. Individual indicator performances were far *less weak* than those in October. **New Claims**, the timeliest measure of layoffs, fell, albeit barely (-2.2%), its third decrease in the last six months. Hopefully layoffs might not trend higher after all. Rhode Island's goods-producing sector's performance was very bad again in November. **Total Manufacturing Hours**, a proxy for manufacturing output, an important part of Rhode Island's recent strength, fell for a second consecutive month (-0.1%). The workweek lengthened but employment fell. The **Manufacturing Wage** declined again in November (-3.8%). **Single-Unit Permits**, which reflect new home construction, continued their recent string of declines (-2.3%), based on my estimate since its value was unavailable due to the government shutdown. **Employment Service Jobs**, a leading labor market indicator that includes temporary employment, improved (+2.6%) after failing to do so last month. **US Consumer Sentiment** fell in November (-6.4%), calling its recent uptrend into question.

As noted earlier, both of the "left behind" indicators, the employment rate and the labor force participation rate, failed to improve again in November, raising questions about the sustainability of their uptrends that began in January. Sadly, both have remained well below their prior cyclical highs (see table), so they might never exceed those values during this entire cycle.

Retail Sales grew strongly again (+8.3%), **Government Employment** fell from its level a year ago for a third consecutive month (-0.3%), **Private Service-Producing Employment** growth remained below rates mid-year while still remaining above one percent (+1.5%), and **Benefit Exhaustions**, the timeliest measure of longer-term unemployment, continued its downtrend in November (-19.2%). The **Unemployment Rate** remained below 4 percent, driven largely by a **Labor Force** that fell for the third consecutive time on a monthly basis.

LABOR FORCE:	Nov 2018	Peak (1/2007)
Participation Rate	64.7%	68.6%
Employment Rate	62.3%	65.4%



DLT Nov 2018 Employment (SA,Y/Y)	
Gain	5,900
Loss	800
Net Chg	5,100

58		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	2017	75↑	83↑	92↑	75↑	83↑	92↑	75↑	92↑	92↑	92↑	92↑	83↑
	2018	75	92	75	75↑	92	83	75	83↑	67	42	58	